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A BRITISH CABINET CRISIS

PRIECTION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL. ENIGNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE TENDERED TO THE QUEEN-VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS ON THE REJECTION OF THE BILL-SCENES IN THE HOUSE-COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 12, 1873. Mr. Gladstone waited on Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace at noon to-day to tender his resignation. It is probable that Mr. Disraeli will be summoned to form a new Ministry.

The Globe, in its issue this afternoon, says Mr. Gladstone's audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace lasted half an hour. The result is not yet known in London.

The Irish University bill did not receive the vote of a single Conservative member of the House of Commons. Forty-seven Liberals, of whom 36 were Irishmen, voted against the bill. Fifteen Irish members voted for it. Seventeen members of the House, including Dr. Isaac Butt, member for Limerick, were absent.

Forty members participated in the debate. The Right Hon. John Bright, Jacob Bright, his brother, and the Marquis of Lorne supported the Government,

The scene in the House when the defeat of the Ministry was announced, is indescribable. The exeitement in the galleries and on the floor was intense, while the opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers over its rejection.

Among the distinguished personages in the strangers' gallery, which was crowded during the debate, were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, and Prince Christian.

The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. The Catholics were unanimous in their opposi-

After the announcement of the result, Mr. Gladstone arose and said: "The vote just given is certainly of a grave character. As the House never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the Government is in doubt, I move an adjournment until Thursday." The motion was

In consequence of the late hour at which the result was reached, the additional comments of the London morning journals are measer and restrained.

The Advertiser and Standard are jubilant over the rejection of the bill. The Advertiser says it cannot imagine that even Mr. Gladstone will stoop to endeavor to remain in office after such a defeat. The Telegraph considers the resignation of the Ministry as an exceedingly probable event, while The Times doubts that the Cabinet will take such course.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 12-Midnight. Information obtained to as late an hour as 10 o'clock to-night from members of the Government, shows that no definite course has yet been decided

It is reported that M. Disraeli and Gathorne Hardy strongly object to take office at the present juncture, but the rank and file of the Conservative party are ambitious of power, and the leaders will probably yield to their desire, and taking office will dissolve Parliament quickly and go to the country with the expectation of winning 30 seats, and of keeping in office through the dissensions of the Liberals.

There was a great gathering of the Reform Club to-night, at which the Liberals who voted against the Government on the Irish University biil declared that they would support a vote of confidence known that the latter is auxious for a release from

Last night's whip was the severest ever known in the House of Commons. One Conservative member was brought from Paris by special steamer and railread train, and the Liberal whip is reported to have beseeched Sir Robert Peel-almost upon his knees to go to the House, but fruitlessly.

LONDON, Thursday, March 13.-2 a. m. To 1 o'cleek this morning nothing was known in the highest quarters as to the result of the deliberations of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone is to see the Queen again at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

The students of Trinity College, Dublin, have burned Mr. Gladstone in effigy.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION. PRESENT STATE OF THE QUESTION-THE DE-MANDS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS-REMEDY

PROPOSED BY MR. GLADSTONE. A most praiseworthy measure of reform was lost when the British House of Commons rejected the Irish University bill. But the defeat of the Cabinet was directly owing to the willfulness, we might even say the vanity, of the Premier. At the last adjourned session of Parliament Mr. Fawcett, the Radical member for Brighton, brought forward a bill which, from its simplicity, was not only calculated to receive the support of almost all the Liberal members but even of some Conservatives. He proposed simply to abolish tests and make some slight alterations in the government of Trinity College, which would make that institution non-sectarian. If Mr. Gladstone had failed to oppose this bill it might have been adopted; if he had favored it, it would have unquestionably been adopted, and a question which was vexatious both to Liberals and Conservatives would have received a permanent

It is in the power of the Liberal leader effectually obstruct any measure urged by a private member of his party upon his declaring that an affirmative vote would be regarded as one requiring the resiguation of the Ministry. A sufficient number of Liberals would support the Government and vote with the Conservatives, who, of course, oppose all liberal legislation. The Irish University question was one for which Mr. Gladstone had resolved to provide a remedy of his own. It was the last of three great questions relating to Ireland which he had determined to reform. He opposed Mr. Fawcett's bill, which was accordingly rejected.

The demands of the Roman Catholics were not for the abolition of tests in Trinity College. They availed themselves of the sectarian character of that institution to justify an impossible claim. Their demand for the endowment of a Roman Catholic institution was one to which the public opinion of the remainder of the kingdom was inveterately opposed. Their dogmatic character led them to refase secular education, the only consideration which the State should take into account. The bill of Mr. Pawcett was calculated to deprive them of a grievance, but it did not hold out the vain prospect of accomplishing what experience has shown to be an almost hopeless task-the conciliation of the Roman Catholic bishops who virtually direct the Roman

Catholic sentiments of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone was more aspiring in his purpose The elaborate scheme which he devised was intended to gain the support of Roman Catholics without at the same time giving offense to the Protestants. But he placed himself in a somewhat similar posi- in theology, moral philosophy, or in modern history

tion to the man who wished to please everybody, but pleased nobody, and finally came himself to grief. Although, at various times within the last month, particulars have been published of the difficult problem which Mr. Gladstone has attempted to solve, it is worth

while at this juncture to explain it in detail. The only universities in Ireland capable of conferring degrees are Trinity College, at Dublin, and the Queen's University, which has colleges in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. Trinity College is the older foundation, and has always been the chief nursery of the late State Church in Ireland. The governing body must be chiefly composed of Protestant Episco-pallan divines, and every dignitary of the foundation, without exception, must be of the favored creed. Until 1793 it was accessible to Protestant students al Nonconformists were then made eligible to a number of rizes, but it is still, as the authorities recently said, based on the principles of the Protestant religion, and distinguished by its Protestant constitution." Its whole history and associations are purely and exclusively Protestant; and its literature and philosophy are, in a great degree, of a Protestant complexion. These circumstances naturally have the tendency of practically excluding Roman Catholic students, who only average from 50 to 80 out of a population of more than 4,000,000 souls-from five to seven per cent of all the students in attendance. Of course, it possesses attrac tions for Protestants alone, and is regarded with little sympathy by Roman Catholics.

Nearly 40 years ago the necessity was felt for providng means for higher education in Ireland which would be open to Roman Catholics. The principles upon which the Queen's Colleges and Universities were or ganized were of a secular type. The course of studies was limited to secular subjects, and admission was free to all persons without regard to creeds. The same rule was applied to the dignitaries, examiners, and professors of the institutions, and no kind of religious teaching was made a necessary part of collegiate discipline. At the same time encouragement was given to the voluntary religious teaching of the students; the ciergy of all the Irish churches were invited to minister to their spiritual wants, subject to the approval of parents and guardians. Mr. Peci, to whom the idea of this organization is chiefly to be ascribed, hoped that good-will and harmony would thus be promoted among the different sectarians, and he never oubted that Roman Catholics, whose benefit he had mainly in view, would largely avail themselves of these

These calculations have not been realized. The num ber of Roman Catholic students has never exceeded one third, and in some years was not one-fourth of the Protes tants. There is, then, felt to be an odious distinction in the case of Trinity College which is the more loudly condemned as the class whose requirements it falls to meet is numerically the largest in Ireland. Of the total population of the island there are 4,141,933 Roman Catholics who have 300 University students against 1,600, or more than five times as many furnished by the 1,214,533 Protestants. Making allowances for a possible excess of Roman Catholies who! are incapacitated by reason of their poverty from sending their children to the Universities, another classification will show the same result. There are 3,576 Homan Catholic proprietors of land, and 563,824 more engaged in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanics, and in the learned tand liberal professions: the Protestants in the same categories are 4,836 and 264,291. Thus, of these capable of sending their children to a University, 567,300 Roman Catholics have 360 students, and 269,127 Protestants have 1,680 students

Numerous expedients have been proposed as a solution of this question. Prominent among them is that of Mr. Fawcett, to which reference has already been made. The most important feature of his plan is the complete secularization of Trinity College, and the throwing open of its offices and honors to all its members whatever their creed. At the same time he would divide the government and the administration between two boards in me measure elected by popular suffrage, but in the main composed of the present authorities. He proposes, therefore, to abolish religious tests of every description as conditions for being awarded the prizes of the place, and to make a slight change in the rulers only. Having, by these means, secured complete sectarian equality and provided for certain, if gradual, progress, he bedeves that he would have met every just requirement of Ireland as to University education.

Several other plans have been proposed. One of these proceeds on the assumption that the only grievance of the Roman Catholics which the State can consider is that owing to their convictions they are prevented from seeking degrees at Trinity College and the Queen's University. It is suggested that, as a remedy, a University should be set up in Dublin of the same type as the University of London, and that students from places of learning in Ireland, who stood the test of an adequate if Mr. Gladstone is willing to accept it. But it is examination, should be entitled to obtain degrees from it would not reform the present University system, but would establish a third institution in a poor country. Another scheme was devised as an improvement on this, by which the new University should take into account to some extent, in the examinations, certificates of merit which the colleges should be authorized to issue to deserving students. But this plan would simply modify, instead of removing, the objections raised gainst the preceding one. The plan of Mr. Gladstone incorporated the leading

lege. But his bill contained a minuteness of detail for which he had aiready acquired some distinction on former occasions. His bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the 13th of February. In a long speech which he delivered on the occasion, he explained the principal points which he had in view. Before proceeding to describe the mode in which this principle was to be carried out, he mentioned that the Queen's Colleges of Belfast and Cork were to be retained and that the Galway College was to wound up in 1876, and that it would be proposed to merge the Queen's University into Dublin University. The bill would proceed on two principles which had been already applied to the reform of the English Universities that is, tests would be abelished and the Uni ersity emancipated from the colleges; members would be introduced into the University not belonging to any of the colleges, and the colleges would be taxed for the benefit of the University. In some points, however, it would be necessary to depart from the English precedent-for instance a limit must be placed on academical teaching; and, for a time at least, the government erning body must be subjected to the action of the Crown and of Parliament,

The bill contemplated three periods. On January 1. 1875, the powers exercised by the provost and seven senior fellows of Trinity Coilege in relation to the University were to be handed over the new governing body; then was to follow a provisional period during which certain special arrangements were to prevail; [and after 1885, when the new system should be fully developed, the permanent lies were to come into force. First of all, the Univer sity of Dublin was to be meorporated, which it never has been yet; the Theological Faculty was to be separated from Trinity College and handed over to the representative body of the disestablished church, with compensation for vested interests and a charge for its maintenance. The Chancellor was to be appointed by the Crown, and to retain his present funcion of visitor of Trinity College; the Vice-Chancellor was to be electted by the governing body. The Queen's Colleges of Cork and Belfast; the Roman Catholic University and the Magee College were to become colleges of the University, as were to be other institutions also,

n the course of time. The governing body was to be constituted in the first place of 28 ordinary members, to be nominated in the act; all vacancies were to be filled alternately by the Crown and by cooptation during the preliminary period of ten years, and afterward four members were to retire illy, one successor to be appointed by the Crown one by the Council, one by the professors, and one by the Senate. Besides these ordinary members every colege which has 50 students in statu pupillari matrice lated in the University were to be allowed to elect one member of Council, and each college which has 150 such students might elect two members. The Sen-ate was to consist of all Doctors and Masters of Arts who keep their names on the books, and include those now qualified both in Dublin and the Queen's University, with special provisions during the first three years after 1875 for the admission of persons who have resided for a sufficiently long time in the other colleges. The new university was to be teaching as well as an examining body; but for the security of conscience there were to be no chairs

Nor should any student be examined in the two latter subjects against his will, and these subjects were to be absolutely excluded from all examinations for emoli ments.

From the present revenues of Trinity College were to be taken the cost of providing for vested interests, and a contribution of \$60,000 a year to the new University. This would still leave Trinity College the richest in Christendom. The expenses of the extended University Mr. Gladstone estimated at \$250,000, viz.: \$125,000 the encouragement of learning; \$100,000 a year for the staff of Professors; and \$25,000 for examinations, buildings, and general expenses. This sum was to be thus provided for: \$60,000 by Trinity College, \$50,000 from the consolidated fund, and \$25,000 from fees, and the remainder from the surplus of the ecclesiastical property land. Finally power was to be given to Trinity College to form a scheme for its own self-government. So, also, the other colleges would have the same powers and as to the preponderance of lay or ecclesiastic affuence in them, each must settle the point for itself. The bill, although granting equal privileges to all sects. failed in its principal object-it did not find favor with the Roman Catholics, who would accept nothing less than the endowment of a sectarian institution of their

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. THE BILL FOR A CONSTITUENT CORTES ADOPTED - RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE ASSEMBLY-THE WAR

AGAINST THE CARLISTS. MADRID, Wednesday, March 12, 1878. The Assembly vesterday definitely sanctioned the bill introduced by the Government suspending the sittings and convoking a Constituent Cortes on the

Senor Martos, President of the Assembly, and Senor Lopez, the Secretary, have resigned. Senor Martos, in tendering his resignation, made a statement that the act was caused solely by ill-health. Debate on the Porto Rico Abolition bill has been

resumed in the Assembly. It is rumored in this city that the Army of the North, under command of Gen. Nouvillas, has suffered a check from the Carlists, and has retreated

tol Pampeluna to reorganize. Gen. Nouvillas's losses are said to have been considerable. Senor Figueras has arrived at Barcelona. Dispatches rom that city report that tranquility prevails.

The Government has received intelligence of the defeat of a Carliet force, numbering 2,000 men, under com-

masd of Derregaray. Many of the insurrectionists were killed. Paris, Wednesday, March 12, 1873. Letters from the frontier give particulars of an engage-nent, on the 7th inst., in the North of Spain, between a

and of Carlists, under Scroveta, and a force of the Spanish Government troops. The insurgents who were intrenched on the Heights of Oriareun were attacked by the national troops. long and obstinate fight took place, resulting in the defeat of the Government force, which was compelled to retreat with a loss of 100 men. Soroveta was mortally wounded. The Spanish Commander, in his official report of the engagement, claimed that the Carilsts

LAWLESSNESS IN MANITOBA. DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE ON THE SPEAKER OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, March 11.-The mobing of the Speaker of the House of the Assembly, Dr. Bird, is still; the chief topic of conversation here. For a week before the occurrence there were rumors that Parliament would be turned out of doors, because they had yied to meet the views of the people of one section of the country regarding the incorporation of Winnipeg The bill having come back from the Upper House with clauses added injuriously affecting the public revenues, the Speaker (Dr. Bird) ruled it out. He was mobbed on the 17th uit. About 7 o'clock in the morning a boy came to the Dector's house, purporting to be a messenger from the Rev. Mr. Blackworth, with an urgent request that the Doctor would come down to the Manse. Feeling unwell, Dr. Bird gave the boy a note to Dr. Cadd. Within an hour the boy returned, saying Dr. Cadd was not at home, whereupon Dr. Bird got himself ready, though so ill that he felt it was endangering his life. They got into the outler which the boy had brought and drove off. When they arrived opposite the Eureka House, eight or ten men ran over and stopped the cutter. One got his arm round the doctor's throat, and then gagged him by putting a piece of cotton across his mouth, and something round his throat. He felt something cold put to his head, and made an attempt to speak and struggle, but was knocked senseless. When he came to his senses there were two or three of the gan still there trampling on him, but they soon ran away. He remembers feeling warm tar poured upon his face and hands, and when he arrived home he found himself covered with it. The Doctor feels has body much bruised, but is not seriously injured. The news of this contrage has aroused The bill having come back from the Upper House with istice. The Government colors used information as will lead to their apprenension and onviction. The unlitary are still on guard over all of the public and some of the private buildings in town.

POLITICS IN CURA. PROBABLE RECALL OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL-

SLAVEHOLDERS CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF EMANCIPATION.

HAVANA, March 10 .- Rumors are current of the early departure of Gen. Coballos, and that he will be succeeded by a General who will not only hold opinions corresponding with those entertained by the present Government in Spain, but will act in concert with the

The leading slaveholders have recently been in ses sion almost nightly considering the situation, but have not yet been able to determine upon any plan of action or to arrive at any solution of the slavery question. position assumed or the action taken by conservative pro-slavery leaders will, however, be entirely immaterial, as the nextroes are well informed on everything going on, and will certainly refuse to work as slaves. It is rumored that the abolition of slavery has been aiready decreed. The middle and poorer classes deprecate the carelessness of the slavery where in making no provision for the abolition of slavery, and the belief is gaining ground that, in the event of abolition being decreed, the wealthy slave-owners will become inimical to the property of the island. osition assumed or the action taken by conservative

THE FOSTER CASE.

A CARD FROM FOSTER'S FATHER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Absence from the city prevented my oticing the report, which appeared in Tuesday's Heraid, that the sum of \$15,000 had been paid to Mrs. Patnam for her letter to the Governor in behalf of my son. The story is entirely faise. I do not know that I ever saw Mrs. Putnam; but I assert, most confidently, that neither I nor any of "Foster's friends," to my knowledge, have ever offered or paid to Mrs. Putnam any sum whatever as an inducement for the letter. I attribute it o the goodness of her heart solely. I am, very respect-JOHN POSTER.

No. 218 East Eighteenth-st., March 12, 1873. A CARD FROM MRS. PUTNAM.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Will you allow me to correct the statementin vesterday's Herald, that I had received money for writing a letter to the Governor of New-York asking the commutation of William Foster's sentence. The statement is wholly false. I have never received money nor have I been offered a bribe, in any form. The letter was my own, and expressed my honest feelings

Providence, R. I., March 12, 1873.

THE ISLE OF SHOALS MURDERER INDICTED. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12 .- Wagner, the Isie of Shoals murderer, was brought from Saco to South Berwick, to-day, and was indicted and held for trial at Alfred in May. He had no counsel. A New-York lawyer is said to have offered his services, and John Derby of Saco is talked of as his counsel. Wagner was brought back to Saco. There was no disturbance and hitle ex-citement. He was composed, and said he feit protty

THE CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Last night, William C. Ogel, a notorious . The office of Sheriff Walters of Corinth, Miss.

At Charlotte, Iowa, Tuesday, a man attempted ...At Charlotte, Iowa, Tuesday, a man attempted as a creek with a team and wagon containing five persons. They event away by the current, and all but one man drawned. ...A. J. Reynolds, the Sheriff of Athens County, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount, of from \$5.000 to b. The money is supposed to have been used in paying his a calculated.

ALBANY.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION. NOTHING DONE YET-FEELING IN THE LEGISLA-

TURE.
[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 12 .- The special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the operations of the Erie Railway has done nothing yet. Mr. Woodin, the Chairman, is sick. Besides, he is Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and can do nothing about Erie until the New-York Charter is out of the The names of the Assembly committee of five are looked for with more than ordinary euriosity. A great many members would like a place on that committee. There will be no difficulty in obtaining a clerk. The outside public, too, would be glad to see something like an honest effort to get at the truth, and are looking to these committees for a genuine investigation. The debate last night, characterized as it was by angry recriminations, showed at least the existence of a deep and pervading interest in the matter of legisative corruption. Persons having some knowledge of the undercurrent here may have detected in receat events evidences of a feeling that bribery is not so bad a thing after all, and a hope that the session will not end without some experience of its refluing influences. Mr. Pierson feels somewhat keenly his severe defeat last night, and will not move the New-York Central Extra Track bill for some days yet.

DEOM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.] It was expected that Speaker Cornell would, this norning, announce the names of the Special Committee of Five on the Eric investigation provided for by Mr. Babcock's resolutions, but he failed to do so, thereby giving rise to considerable comment. The Speaker was among those who voted against a special committee and in favor of confining the investigation to the standing Committee on Railroads.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE) The Speaker announced to-night the Special Committee of five under Mr. Babcock's resolution to investigate the alleged improper use of money by the Erie Railway management. Mr. Babcock is chairman. His associates are Messrs, Lincoln and Opdyke, Republicans, Carpenter, Liberal Republican, and Crary, Democrat. Mr. Opdyke has lately achieved notoriety, and the other four members of the Committee have excellent reputations.

Mr. Lincoln is one of the ablest Republicans in the House, and made a good name as one of the managers in the trial of Judge Barnard. Mr. Crary is an able lawyer, a Reformer, and received the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Carpenter is one of the Dutchess County members, a brother of the gentleman who was temporary chairman of the Republican Convention at Utica last August, and a man of recognized ability.

Mr. Babcock has a good record. The Committee is certainly qualified to respond to the demands of the public, and there is no reason to distrust either its ntegrity or its ability.

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION. CREDIT MOBILIER CENSURE-RAILROAD QUES-

TIONS-SENATE BILLS PASSED-LOBBY TAC-

FROM THE ERGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 12 .- Mr. Batcheller of Saratoga, who is among the ablest Republicans in the Heuse, offered, to-day, a series of resolutions censuring the action of those members of Congress, of both parties, who voted for the ball increasing their back pay, and also condemning the failure by Congress to punish those nembers who were proved guilty of bribery and perjury in the Credit Mobilier business. Mr. Jacobs (Dem.) oved that the resolutions be immediately considered y the House, but Mr. Vedder (Rep.) objected, and the

ntions were laid over under the rule. Third reading of bills was the order of business in the Assembly, and consumed the larger part of the morning ession. Among the bills passed was one that has caused some discussion providing for an increase of the capital stock of the Midland Railroad, and an increase of the number of its directors. The objection tirst-raised to the bill arose from the impression that the increased capital stock was to be exempt from taxation by virtue of laws heretofore passed exempting town bonds issued in aid of the road, but this having been shown to be a misapprehension, the bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It consists of only two sections, and is as follows:

SECTION I. The Board of Directors of the New York and Oswego Midfand Eniroad Company are hereby authorized and empewered to increase its capital stock in the sum of \$5,000,000, to enable it to complete and equip its railroad from Sciple, to the County of Cayuga, to its authorized terminus on Lake Eric or the Nisgara River.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors of the New York and Oswego Midlana Railroad Company may hereafter, by a vote of a majority of its directors, mere se the number of its directors, so that its beard shall consist of not more than it members, to be chosen by the stockholders at the time and it the manner now required by law for choosing directors. ing directors.

The Senate passed a bill this morning the object of which is more effectually to prevent towns from issuing bonds in aid of fullroads unless the consent of the actua while to bond his village (Middletown, Orange County), and that they intended to use the consents of tax-payers obtained two or three years ago together with more recent signatures. This thing had been done in other parts of the State. The bill limited the time within which written consents might be proven and held valid to one

It passed by a vote of 23 to 4, the minority co of Senators Chatfield, Foster, Graham, and Winslow. Foster is a Midland Railroad director. The practice of conding towns and investing the money thus raised in railroad stock has certainly been carried to excess it portions of this State, particularly in the counties traversed by the Midland Railroad. Some of these ounties are involved to the extent of from 16 to 20 per cent of the total assessed valuation of property, for which indebtedness they have nothing to show except ailway shares which are paving no dividends.

Among the bills passed by the Senate this morning was the act in relation to challenges of jurors in crimmal cases, giving the decision of the questi aror's competency to the judge instead of to triers. The bill, which has already passed the Assembly, was carried in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 6. Messrs. Bowen, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, and Murphy, voted in the negative. Controller Green's bul in relation to taxation in New-York City, which gives the Board of Apportionment power to revise their estimates and de termine the tax vote, was also passed, and goes to the Governor. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad bill was passed, but the section authorizing the extension across the city, through Tenth and other streets, has been stricken out. Most of the session was occupied in a discussion of a bill establishing a ferry over the Great South Bay, which was objected to as establishing a monopoly. The fifth section, granting exclusive privileges, was stricker out, and the bill ordered

to a third reading. The following petition was presented in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Chapp of Putnam County, and referred to the Committee on Grievances:

the Committee on Grievances:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York: The undersigned, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other 69 county treasurers of the State of New-York, hereby earsestly prays that a suitable pension be granted to the asonymous and impecunious lobby thief who has sent him (and said other 59 county treasurers) the annexed drouble respecting Senate Bill No. 197. What the bill is the undersigned neither-knows nor cares: but this he knows, that, whether concorted by the lobby thief aforesaid or not, it was "nuts" to him, and his disinterested services should be rewarded. The undersigned cares tothing whether the fees of treasurers are raised or lowered, at he understands the rule now to be with them to get all they can and keep all they yet, and he don't see how they are interested in the fee question. And your petitioner will ever pray. Ambross Kyder.

Treasurer of Putham County, N. Y.

The following are copies of the circulars above alluded

The following are copies of the circulars above alluded

ALRANT, March 4, 1873.

Senate bill No. 197, introduced by the Hou, D. P. Wood, affects your interests as County Treasurer. Please use your influence to defeat it.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate materially affecting your interests as County Treasurer. It will be necessary for you to use your influence at once to defeat it.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] The Assembly continued the third reading of bills, this evening, and, among others, passed the Brooklyn Health bill, by a vote of 74 to 7. The bill has already passed the Schate, and will now go to the Governor. The Assembly Railroad Committee met with another rebuff this evening, on a motion of Mr. Batcheller's to refer hi bill authorizing cities and villages to employ flagmen at the railroad crossings, at the expense of railroad companies, back to the Committee, with instructions to in sert an amendment and report immediately. The Chairman of the Committee desired to strike out the word 'instruct," on the ground that the Committee had not had an opportunity to consider the merits of the bill, but

he was overruled by the House. It was evidently a mistage on the part of the Speaker to make up the Railroad Committee exclusively of members interested, either as presidents, directors, or compsel of railroad companies. The House appears to take pleasure in thwarting the action of the Committee for this reason, although its members are individually popular, and generally fair in their treatment of bills.

The House passed the bill which had already passed the Senate, extending the track of the Twenty-third-st.

Railroad to the Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry.

The Assembly Committee on Cities had a hearing this afternoon on the Herring bill for the annexation of a rtion of Westchester County to New-York. The oppoments of annexation claimed that the measure would be for the sole benefit of Westchester, and that the citizens of New-York had not been consulted as to whether they desired the union or not. |GENERAL PRESS DISPATCEL;

The Committee on Cities to-day reported the subjoined bill, which has caused considerable commotion among

bill, which has caused considerable commotion among the churches here, and a public meeting has been called to protest against it. The Joint Temperance Committee of the State held a meeting to-day, and called upon all churches throughout the State to take action on the subject. The bill is as follows:

An Act to provide for a correct interpretation of the states of this state having reference to into interpretation of the states of this state having or spirituous liquors.

Secrious 1. In every stants and law of this State in which either the words "strong or spirituous liquors" or "interiesting liquors are meet, the same shall be held and understood not to include lager heer, except things provisious requiring the payment of license, which shall remain in full force and operation, and except that mething is this act contained shall be construed as interfering with existing laws in regard to election days.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ANOTHER OPPOSITION RAILROAD BILL-EXCITE-MENT OVER IT IN THE ASSEMBLY-PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE STATE CAPITAL TO ELIZABETH-RAILROAD CASES IN COURT. OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

o-day to the monopolists when a bill to incorporate The Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company of New-Jersey" was called up and passed to its third reading. It is nearly similar to the Air Line bill, with some changes in the phraseology and the names of the corporators, who are: George Richards, Cortlandt Parker, Henry Lewis, Samuel C. Forker, Algernon S. Cadwallaob Riegel, Gustavus N. Abeel, Alfred S. Livingston, Robert B. Cabeen, John P. Verree, Samuel K. Wilon, Adam Driesbach, James Stewart, jr., Abraham J. Skillman, Jas. S. Greves, Joseph T. Crowell, Jas. B. Martin, John H. Patterson, Chas. H. Taylor, Edw. A. Walton As soon as the bill was taken up, the news spread. The galleries and lobbies were suddenly well filled, and Senappolists, and anti-monopolists thronged the floor. As the Clerk read the bill, his opponents grew captious and took exception to it, declaring that it was the same bill as No. 3, which was defeated a few days ago in the Senate. Mr. Hill of Essex moved to postpone. Mr. Ward of Sussex said that the bill was improperly efore the Assembly. Messrs. Canfield, Letson, and Willetts defended the biil. The opponents of the bill managed to delay its reading, and prolonged the discussion until the dinner hour. On reassembling, Mr. Ward as fortified with some volumes on parliamentary tactics and constitutional law, from which he proceeded to in form the Assembly that two bills exactly similar in text could not be acted upon at the same session of the Legislature. He called upon the Speaker to decide the point. The Speaker passed it over as not germane to the bill. Then Mr. Ward renewed his motion to lay the bill over till to-morrow, which was refused by a vote of to 47. The seven voting in favor were Messra, Carse, Hemmingway, Hill, Iszard, Leaming, Plympton, Ward. A bill to exempt honorably-discharged soldiers of the late war from bounty tax produced some animated

ebate. It was opposed by Mesers. Macknet, Jones, Baldwin, A. J. Smith, and Canfleid, the latter gentleman stating that the bill would exempt men who are millonaires. He was opposed to exempting anything or anybody from taxation. Gen. Carse of Camden made a ng speech in favor of the bill, and said that if such a bill had been presented during the war it wou with a wonderful spirft of patriotism. The bill wa finally defeated by a close vote. Mr. Schultze introduced a bill authorizing the Freeholders of Ocean, Cap-May, and Cumberland Counties to build a bridge over West Creek, on the line between said counties. Speaker Fisher appointed Messrs, Morrow, Coie, Cavileer, Patterson, and Smalley as the committee to investigate the course of State Treasurer Sooy in insuring the State

In the Senate Mr. Stone introduced a bill providing that from and after the day of the annual State election to be held in 1874 the City of Elizabeth shall be considered as the seat of the State Government, and that the first meeting of the Legislature thereafter, and all subsequent meetings, shall be at Elizabeth. The Gorernor is required to appoint three commissioners, who shall select and purchase within 90 days after appointment a suitable site in said city, upon which, as soon as conveniently may be, they shall cause to be erected a tate House, for the use of the Legislature and State officers. All contracts must be approved by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The Controller is required to draw his warrants, from time to time, upon the Treasurer in favor of the Commissioners for such amount as may be necessary for the prosecution of the work. Mr. Cutler introduced a bill to repeal the act requiring the publication notice of bills to come before the Legislature, Mr. McPherson offered a supplement to the Medical Science bill for Hudson County, providing that no corpse be taken through or out of Hudson County without a physician's permit. A supplement to the Elizabeth charter rovides that all citizens of that city purchasing its onds for city improvements shall not be taxed thereon Mr. Cutier opposed the amendment, but, after some debate by Messrs. Stone, McPherson. Sewell, and others, t was agreed to. The Senate passed the North and South Jersey Railroad bill, the supplement to the Central Railroad charter, and the Hackettstown and South

Jersey Railroad bill. In the Court of Errors and Appeals the case of John Black and others against the Delawere and Raritan Canal Company is now being argued, and will probably occupy a week. It is a question of the validity of the ase of the works of the united companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Chancellor is sick, and Chief ustice Beasley presides. Counsel has appeared in behaif of the appeliants, and given notice that they did not wish to prosecute the appeal. Mr. Scudder, counsel for the defendants, read a statement from Mr. John Black that he wished to withdraw and allow the appeal to fail through. Mr. Abraham Browning, counsel for complatinants, said that the status of the appeal could not be disturbed now. The Chief-Justice said that it did not seem to him the motion should be granted. The gentlemen desiring to withdraw placed themselves in a paradoxical position. They do not want the appeal to go in their maines, and yet they will not move to dismins. The napers might be filed, but he would refuse the motion. Attorney-General Glichrist appeared in his official capacity, as the State is interested in the matter. Mr. Williamson, counsel for complainants, asked if he was there to argue on his (Williamson's) side or the other. The Attorney-General answered that he was there for the State, and it was for the State to say if he was entitled to be heard under the circumstances. The Court said that the question should be deferred until a consultation was had in the matter. After the reading of the papers, Mr. P. M. Voorhees opened for the complainants, and occupied the time of the Court's sitting to-day.

The decision of Chief-Justice Beasley in regard to keeping the convicted Jersey City Police Commissioners in office against the advice of the Attorney-General and half of the appellants, and given notice that they did

keeping the convicted Jersey City Police Commissioners in office against the advice of the Attorney-General and after their removal by the Governor, will, it is stated, be brought before the Court of Errors. THE GENERAL RAILROAD BILL - REPUBLICAN

CAUCUS. The Senate Committee on the bill for a General Rail oad law were in session this evening, and took a recess

to II o'clock. They are passing on the sections slowly, They may possibly get through to-night and report the new law to the Senate on Monday. The Republican cau-cus agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the bill reating the County of Musconnetcong out of Warren, Hunterdon, and Morris Counties. There was nothing done regarding a constitutional convention. Argument vere made before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to night, on the bill to compel railroads to pay municipal taxes. Cortlandt Parker appeared for Erie and Edward T. Green for Pennsylvania. Both corporations say they are prepared to pay a reasonable tax, but object to the

THE PARTISAN CHARTER.

PERPLEXITIES AT ALBANY.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE LEADERS IN COUNCIL -PLANS FOR CHECKMATING SENATORIAL OP-POSITION - IS A NEW CHARTER REALLY OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 12.-Thos. Murphy, U. S. Collector Arthur, U. S. District-Attorney Geo. Bliss, ir., and U. S. Commissioner John L. Davenport, have been in consultation all day, at the Delevan House, trying to agree on such amendments to the Charter as will render it acceptable to the Senate, or rather make it possible to pass it through that body and prevail on the Governor to sign it. It is certain that our out of the seven members of the Committee on Cities refuse to report it with the 25th section as it now stands. One of them (Senator Benedict) refuses to vote for any charter that does not retain the Board of Assistant Aldermen. A plan has, therefore, been proposed, and has been under discussion in the conference at the Delevan since the arrival of the above-named gentlemen, last evening, to change the 25th section so as to give the appointing power to the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen jointly. As the two latter are Repub licans, and supposed to be in sympathy with the framers of the Charter, it is thought, that their object can be attained in this way quite as effectually as by the Opdyke plan embodied in the 25th section. In either case the voice of the Mayor in the appointment of heads of departments would be a nullity, and the Bliss-Davenport plot would be carried out by the latter in the appointments.

It is also believed that this device would capture Senator Benedict by yielding to his prejudice in favor of a Board of Assistant Aldermen, and thus seenre a majority report in favor of the Charter. me of the leaders, however, object to any change of the 25th section, and insist upon parting the Charter through as it stands by political pressure and the use of money if necessary; and, in case they fail, upon passing no charter at all, and thus throw-TRENTON, March 12.-There was more alarm | ing the responsibility on the independent Republicans and Democrats together. As previously stated in these dispatches, they would much rather lex things remain as they are, than have any charter pass that does not secure to them the control of all the offices. With their present control of the Department of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel's office, and the police, they say they are better off than they would be under any charter that gave Mayor Havemeyer the power of appointment. Their only stumbling-block is Controller Green, and they could easily get rid of him by creating a Board of

> Finance. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Messrs. Murphy, Arthur, and Bliss have returned to New-York without consenting to any material amendment to the Charter as it passed the Assembly. So far as the twenty-fifth section is concerned they positively refuse to accept any amendment whatever that shall change the method of appointing heads of departments prescribed therein. They say they are willing to be held accountable for the Charter as it stands, but if any material amendments are made in it they "wash their hands" of all responsi bility for a charter for New-York, and leave the Legislature to make such a charter as they please. It seems that the reason for their refusal to adopt the plan of giving the appointments to the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is that the latter gentlemen, though a Republican, is not in sympathy with them.

The impression is gaining ground here that these men are not really desirous of having a new chartes at all ; certainly not unless it be such a one as will secure absolute control of the offices to themselves. At the same time they do not like to take the responsibility of defeating a charter, and so they tenacionsly adhere to provisions of the Chartet which they know cannot pass the Senate, and probably would not be approved by the Governor, hoping to cast upon others the odium of giving the city no Charter at this session. They were told distinctly that a majority of the Senate Committee on Cities was opposed to the twenty-fifth section and would refuse to report it favorably, and that it could not pass the Senate even if they did report it, but they peremptorily refused to suggest any amendment or to accept any

suggested by others. The majority of the Committee do not desire to smother a measure of this importance by refusing to report it, and they will therefore consent to report it for the consideration of the Senate, expressing at the same time their dissent from the 25th section. This will be done as soon as the Chairman, Mr. Woodin, recovers so as to be able to attend a meeting of the Committee. Unless the Republican leaders in New-York come down from the high and uncompromising stand they have taken and accept an amendment of the 25th section and the retention of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, it is doubtful, from present appearances, whether any Charter will past this Legislature.

BOUTWELL CHOSEN SENATOR.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL]

Boston, March 12.—George S. Boutwell was elected United States Senator to-day in convention of the two Houses of the Massachusetta Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 275; of which Mr. Boutwell received 152; H. L. Dawes, 115; George B. Loring, 2; J. K. Tarbox, 2; William Whiting, 2; C. G. Greene, 2. Mr. Boutwell was declared elected. THE NEW SENATOR AND HIS SECRETARYSHIP.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, March 12. - Mr. Bout well was

promptly advised by friends in Boston of his election to the Senate to-day, and numerous dispatches were received congratulating him thereon. He had a brief interview with the President this afternoon, to whom he conveyed the news of his election, and in response received the President's congratulations. Mr. Boutwell has some business to close up at the Department before resigning his present office, but will do so in time to be sworn in during the present session of the Senate. Should the Senate not adjourn until next week it is probable Mr. Boutwell will remain in the Treasury Department until after Saturday next, otherwise he will tender his resignation so as to be sworn in as United States Senator on Friday next.

JUDGE RICHARDSON TO SUCCEED SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Bontwell received the news of his election to the Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts with great sung froid. Being engaged at the time in hearing an argument by an attorney in a case of importance, he continued to listen to the case and performed his usual routine duties. He was congratulated by the President. Treasurer Spinner, several members of the Cabinet, and by his attached friend, Charles Sumner, who visited the Treasury for that purpose. Mr. Boutwell is this evening engaged in arranging his business, and will to-morrow tender his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. On Friday, if his credentials arrive, he will be sworn in and take his seat as Senator for aix years. There is ne longer any doubt that Judge Richardson, the present Assistant cretary, will be promoted to the Secretaryship, and that his name will be sent to the Senate before the adjournment, which will probably take place some time

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

day, by a rote of 163 to 4, adopted a resolution severely consuming the filling to Congression who roted to increase their salaries.

The Clergymen's Association of William published reserving a resolution sympathing on property against the chapter of the sympathing on the chapter of the sympathing of the chapter of the sympathing of the symp